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EXAMINER

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2617

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/730,008

Applicant(s)

BRITT ET AL.

Examiner

Pierre-Louis Desir

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 December 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/09/2003</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 40-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Huttunen et al. (Huttunen), U.S. Patent No. 6356761.

Regarding claim 40, Huttunen discloses a server for communicating with mobile terminals (i.e., web server) (see col. 7, lines 39-47), comprising: a memory (i.e., database) (see col. 7, lines 39-47); a communications interface coupled to a wireless communication network (i.e., establishing an internet connection) (see fig. 9, col. 9, lines 22-24); and a processor (inherent) configured to perform steps comprising: storing a first plurality of generic service names in a database in the memory (i.e., Domain name server) (see fig. 3, col. 7, lines 28-34), each generic service name in the first plurality being mapped to multiple distinct Internet information resources based upon different combinations of the generic service name and values for at least one of a Cell ID and an Area ID (i.e., domain name servers is a server that contains a table for the actual IP-addresses corresponding to the http addresses, wherein each domain name in a subset or sub-subset would contain actual IP-addresses corresponding to http addresses which is inherently mapped to an information resource) (see fig. 5, col. 5, lines 48-52, and col. 7, lines 27-34), storing a second plurality of generic service names in a database in the memory (see fig. 3, col. 7, lines 28-34), each generic service name in the second plurality being mapped to a

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single distinct Internet information resource without regard to a value for a Cell ID or an Area ID (see fig. 5, col. 5, lines 48-52, and col. 7, lines 27-34), receiving communications from mobile terminals via the communications interface (see fig. 9, col. 9, lines 22-24), each communication containing a generic service name of the first or second plurality appended to a value for at least one of a Cell ID and an Area ID (see col. 5, lines 48-52), providing, in response to each of the communications from mobile terminals containing a generic service name of the first plurality, direction to the resource mapped to the combination of the generic service name and Cell ID or Area ID value in the communication (i.e., after the request, the user will receive the requested document or a selection (or a list) of documents, which the user is able to view) (see col. 9, lines 32-36), and providing, in response to each of the communications from mobile terminals containing a generic service name of the second plurality, direction to the resource mapped to the generic service name (see col. 9, lines 32-36).

Regarding claim 41, Huttunen discloses a server of claim 40, wherein: each generic service name in the first plurality is mapped to multiple Internet information resources based upon different combinations of the generic service name, values for a Cell ID and values for an Area ID (see fig. 5, col. 5, lines 48-52, and col. 7, lines 27-34), each generic service name in a third plurality is mapped to multiple Internet information resources based upon different combinations of the generic service name and values for an Area ID (i.e., domain name servers is a server that contains a table for the actual IP-addresses corresponding to the http addresses, wherein each domain name in a subset or sub-subset would contain actual IP-addresses corresponding to http addresses which is inherently mapped to an information resource) (see fig. 5, col. 5, lines 48-52, and col. 7, lines 27-34), the processor is configured to receive

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communications from mobile terminals via the communications interface, each communication containing a generic service name of the first, second or third plurality appended to a value for a Cell ID and a value for an Area ID (see figs. 5 and 9, col. 5, lines 48-52, and col. 7, lines 27-34, and col. 9, lines 22-24), mobile terminals communicating a generic service name from the first plurality are directed to an Internet information resource based on the combination of the generic service name and the Cell ID and Area ID values in the communication (i.e., the user writes to the browser window e.g. text "regioninfo.com") (see col. 9, lines 49-50), and the processor is further configured to provide, in response to each of the communications from mobile terminals containing a generic service name from the third plurality, direction to the resource mapped to the combination of the generic service name and Area ID value in the communication network (i.e., after the request, the user will receive the requested document or a selection (or a list) of documents, which the user is able to view) (see col. 9, lines 5-36).

Regarding claim 42, Huttunen discloses a server (see claim 40 rejection) wherein the server is a localized DNS (see col. 7, lines 28-34).

Regarding claim 43, Huttunen discloses a server (see claim 40 rejection) wherein the server is a localized web server (see col. 7, lines 34-50).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-10, 13-23, 27, 31-38, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huttunen in view of Strahm et al. (Strahm), Pub. No. US 20020133598.

Regarding claim 1, Huttunen discloses a method of accessing Internet information resources via a wireless mobile terminal (see fig. 9), comprising: submitting a first generic service name to a first wireless network (i.e., the user writes to the browser window e.g. text “regioninfo.com”) (see col. 9, lines 49-50); accessing, in response to said submission, a first Internet information resource mapped to the first generic service name by the first wireless network (i.e., after the request, the user will receive the requested document or a selection (or a list) of documents, which the user is able to view) (see col. 9, lines 32-36); submitting a second generic service name to the first wireless network (i.e., Huttunen discloses that the users can point their browsers to address “regioninfo.com”. Thus, the same, a second user, or a plurality of users can submit another generic service name (see col. 11, lines 16-19); accessing, in response to said submission of the second generic service name to the first wireless network, a second Internet information resource mapped to the second generic service name by the first wireless network (see col. 11, lines 16-32);

Although Huttunen discloses a method as described, Huttunen does not specifically disclose a method comprising submitting one of the first or second generic service names to a second wireless network; and accessing, in response to said submission to the second wireless network, a third Internet information resource mapped to the first or second generic service name by the second wireless network, the third Internet information resource being distinct from the information resource mapped to the first or second generic service name by the first wireless network.

However, Strahm discloses a method wherein a mobile device can access the Internet using a first wireless network (i.e., cellular network) or a second wireless network (i.e., wireless LAN) (see page 1, paragraphs 13-14).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Huttunen with the teachings as described by Strahm to arrive at a method wherein a user may submit a generic name to a second wireless network (wherein the generic service name may be the same one submitting using the first wireless network) to access different Internet information resource (since the applicant does not specify type of information resource, it is worth noted that the Internet information resource would depend of the user choice when connecting to the Internet) from the one accessing from the first wireless network. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide to the user choice of connection to the Internet, which may depend on the user location.

Regarding claims 2 and 16, Huttunen discloses a method and a terminal (see claims 1 and 15 rejections) wherein submitting a first generic service name comprises appending location-specific data to the first generic service name (see fig. 9, abstract, and col. 9, lines 5-35), submitting a second generic service name comprises appending location-specific data to the second generic service name (see fig. 9, abstract, and col. 9, lines 5-35), and submitting one of the first or second generic service names comprises appending location-specific data to said one of the first or second generic service names (see fig. 9, abstract, and col. 9, lines 5-35).

Regarding claims 3 and 17, Huttunen discloses a method and a terminal (see claims 2 and 16 rejections) wherein the location-specific data comprises at least one of a Cell ID or an Area ID (see col. 5, lines 48-52).

Regarding claims 4 and 18, Huttunen discloses a method and a terminal (see claims 2 and 16 rejections) wherein the location-specific data comprises a Cell ID and an Area ID (see col. 5, lines 48-52).

Regarding claim 5, Huttunen discloses a method (see claim 2 rejection) wherein the first wireless network maps said one of the first or second generic service names to an Internet information resource based on the appended location-specific data (see col. 9, lines 24-35), and wherein the second wireless network does not map said one of the first or second generic service names to an Internet information resource based on the appended location-specific data (as specified in the cited paragraph and column, the user will receive requested documents on the basis of the location information. However, since the requested information depends on the user, if the user requests information which does not depend of the location of the user, the information that the user will receive will not be according to its location).

Regarding claim 6, Huttunen discloses a method (see claim 1 rejection) further comprising: receiving a plurality of generic service names from the first wireless network after commencing wireless communication with the first wireless network (i.e., list of documents) (see col. 9, lines 32-34).

Regarding claim 7, Huttunen discloses a method (see claim 6 rejection) further comprising: receiving an update of generic service names while in wireless communication with the first wireless network (i.e., list of documents) (see col. 9, lines 32-34).

Regarding claims 8 and 21, Huttunen discloses a method and a terminal (see claims 1 and 15 rejections) wherein the first and second generic service names are upper level generic service names in a generic service name tree, and the generic service name tree comprises multiple

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hierarchically arranged lower levels of generic service names (i.e., fig. 3 discloses domain name servers, which is a name/address server that contains a table for the actual IP-addresses corresponding to the http addresses. And, as known in the art, DNS servers maintain a tree structure storing domain names and the associated IP addresses, which would comprise upper and lower levels of domain names) (see fig. 5, col. 7, lines 27-34).

Regarding claims 9 and 22, Huttunen discloses a method and a terminal (see claims 8 and 21 rejections) wherein each of a plurality of generic service names in the tree is associated with a default information resource (i.e., domain name servers contains a table for the actual IP-addresses corresponding to the http addresses) (see col. 7, lines 27-34), each generic service name in a first subset of the plurality is mapped by the first wireless network to a distinct non-default information resource (if each IP-addresses corresponds to the http addresses, one skilled in the art would immediately envision that each set subset of domain names would correspond to a different information resource) (see col. 7, lines 27-34), and each generic service name in a second subset of the plurality is mapped by the second wireless network to a distinct non-default information resource (if each IP-addresses corresponds to the http addresses, one skilled in the art would immediately envision that each set subset of domain names would correspond to a different information resource) (see col. 7, lines 27-34. Also refer to Strahm as related to the second wireless network), and further comprising: submitting a generic service name of the first subset to the first wireless network (i.e., the user writes to the browser window e.g. text “regioninfo.com.” Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to immediately envision that the user may enter generic service name of any subset to the wireless network) (see col. 9, lines 49-50); accessing, in response to said submission, the non-default information

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resource mapped to said first subset generic service name by the first wireless network (see col. 9, lines 32-36); submitting to the first wireless network a third generic service name not mapped by the first wireless network to a non-default information resource(see col. 9, lines 49-50, and col. 10, line 54 to col. 11, line 3); and accessing the default information resource associated with the third generic service name (see col. 9, lines 32-36).

Regarding claims 10 and 23, Huttunen discloses a method and a terminal (see claims 9 and 22 rejections) a sub-subset of service names in the first subset is also in the second subset, and each of multiple service names in the sub-subset is mapped to an information resource by the first wireless network distinct from the information resource mapped to the service name by the second wireless network (as known in the art, all Domain names on the Internet are registered with "Domain name registrars" Domain name registrars are entities which have been allocated the authority to register names for a specific subset of domain names. With Huttunen disclosure of domain name servers being a server that contains a table for the actual IP-addresses corresponding to the http addresses. And, as known in the art, DNS servers maintain a tree structure storing domain names and the associated IP addresses, which would comprise upper and lower levels of domain names. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to immediately envision that each domain name in the subset and in the sub-subset would contain actual IP-addresses corresponding to http addresses which is inherently mapped to an information resource) (see fig. 5, col. 7, lines 27-34).

Regarding claim 13, Huttunen discloses a method (see claim 1 rejection) wherein the first and second wireless network are in the same geographic area (see col. 8, lines 19-26), and wherein the first, second and third Internet information resources are unrelated to location of the

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mobile terminal (as specified in the cited paragraph and column, the user will receive requested documents on the basis of the location information. However, since the requested information depends on the user, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to immediately envision if the user requests information which does not depend of the location of the user, the information that the user will receive will not be according to its location).

Regarding claim 14, Huttunen discloses a method wherein the first and second wireless networks and at least one additional wireless network are members of a plurality of wireless networks (see figs. 5-8, and col. 8, lines 19-26), the first and second generic service names are included in a collection of generic service names (i.e., after the request, the user will receive the requested document or a selection (or a list) of documents, which the user is able to view) (see col. 9, lines 32-36), each generic service name of the collection is mapped by at least one of the plurality of wireless networks to an Internet information resource distinct from a resource mapped to said generic service name by at least one of the remaining wireless networks of the plurality (see fig. 5, col. 7, lines 27-34).

Regarding claim 15, Huttunen discloses mobile communication terminal (see abstract), comprising: a communications interface adapted to provide two-way communication via a wireless network between the mobile communication terminal and other locations (see col. 3, lines 36-51); an input device (i.e., keypad) (see col. 1, line 64); a processor; (see col. 1, lines 63-64) and a memory (see col. 1, line 64), the memory having stored thereon machine-executable instructions which, when executed by the processor, cause the mobile terminal to perform steps comprising: storing a plurality of generic service names (see col. 9, lines 4-50), receiving a user selection of an information category corresponding to a first of the plurality of generic service

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names (see col. 9, lines 4-50), transmitting the first generic service name via wireless communication link with a first wireless network (see col. 9, lines 4-50), accessing, in response to transmission of the first generic service name via the wireless communication link with the first wireless network, a first Internet information resource (see col. 9, lines 32-36), receiving a user selection of an information category corresponding to a second of the plurality of generic service names (i.e., Huttunen discloses that the users can point their browsers to address “regioninfo.com”). Thus, the same, a second user, or a plurality of users can submit another generic service name (see col. 11, lines 16-19), transmitting the second generic service name via the wireless communication link with the first wireless network (see col. 11, lines 16-32), accessing, in response to transmission of the second generic service name via the wireless communication link with the first wireless network, a second Internet information resource (see col. 11, lines 16-19), receiving a user reselection of an information category corresponding to the first or second of the plurality of generic service names (i.e., Huttunen discloses that the users can point their browsers to address “regioninfo.com”). Thus, the same, a second user, or a plurality of users can submit and resubmit another generic service name) (see col. 11, lines 16-19).

Although Huttunen discloses a terminal as described, Huttunen does not specifically disclose a terminal comprising transmitting the generic service name corresponding to the reselected category via a wireless communication link with a second wireless network, accessing, in response to transmission of the corresponding generic service name, a third Internet information resource, the third Internet information resource being different from the first or second Internet information resources.

However, Strahm discloses a mobile device, which can access the Internet using a first wireless network (i.e., cellular network) or a second wireless network (i.e., wireless LAN) (see page 1, paragraphs 13-14).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Huttunen with the teachings as described by Strahm to arrive at a method wherein a user may submit a generic name to a second wireless network (wherein the generic service name may be the same one submitting using the first wireless network) to access different Internet information resource (since the applicant does not specify type of information resource, it is worth noted that the Internet information resource would depend of the user choice when connecting to the Internet) from the one accessing from the first wireless network. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide to the user choice of connection to the Internet, which may depend on the user location.

Regarding claim 19, Huttunen discloses a terminal (see claim 1 rejection) wherein the memory has stored thereon additional machine-executable instructions which, when executed by the processor, cause the mobile terminal to perform steps comprising: receiving the plurality of generic service names from the first wireless network after commencing wireless communication with the first wireless network (i.e., list of documents) (see col. 9, lines 32-34).

Regarding claim 20, Huttunen discloses a terminal (see claim 19 rejection) wherein the memory has stored thereon additional machine-executable instructions which, when executed by the processor, cause the mobile terminal to perform steps comprising: receiving an update of the plurality of generic service names while in wireless communication with the first wireless network (see col. 9, lines 32-34).

Regarding claim 27, Huttunen discloses a terminal (see claim 15 rejection) further comprising a display screen (see col. 1, line 64), and wherein the memory has stored thereon additional machine-executable instructions which, when executed by the processor, cause the mobile terminal to perform steps comprising: displaying on the display screen a plurality of information categories, each of the displayed information categories corresponding to one of the generic service names (see col. 9, lines 32-34), and displaying on the display screen, subsequent to receiving a user selection of a displayed information category, an Internet information resource mapped by the first wireless network to the generic service name corresponding to the selected displayed category (see col. 9, lines 32-34).

Regarding claim 31, Huttunen discloses a machine-readable medium having machine-executable instructions for performing steps comprising submitting a first generic service name to a first wireless network (i.e., the user writes to the browser window e.g. text “regioninfo.com”) (see col. 9, lines 49-50); accessing, in response to said submission, a first Internet information resource mapped to the first generic service name by the first wireless network (i.e., after the request, the user will receive the requested document or a selection (or a list) of documents, which the user is able to view) (see col. 9, lines 32-36); submitting a second generic service name to the first wireless network (i.e., Huttunen discloses that the users can point their browsers to address “regioninfo.com”. Thus, the same, a second user, or a plurality of users can submit another generic service name (see col. 11, lines 16-19); accessing, in response to said submission of the second generic service name to the first wireless network, a second Internet information resource mapped to the second generic service name by the first wireless network (see col. 11, lines 16-32);

Although Huttunen discloses a medium as described, Huttunen does not specifically disclose a medium comprising submitting one of the first or second generic service names to a second wireless network; and accessing, in response to said submission to the second wireless network, a third Internet information resource mapped to the first or second generic service name by the second wireless network, the third Internet information resource being distinct from the information resource mapped to the first or second generic service name by the first wireless network.

However, Strahm discloses a medium wherein a mobile device can access the Internet using a first wireless network (i.e., cellular network) or a second wireless network (i.e., wireless LAN) (see page 1, paragraphs 13-14).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Huttunen with the teachings as described by Strahm to arrive at a medium wherein a user may submit a generic name to a second wireless network (wherein the generic service name may be the same one submitting using the first wireless network) to access different Internet information resource (since the applicant does not specify type of information resource, it is worth noted that the Internet information resource would depend of the user choice when connecting to the Internet) from the one accessing from the first wireless network. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide to the user choice of connection to the Internet, which may depend on the user location.

Regarding claim 32, Huttunen discloses a medium (see claim 31 rejection) wherein submitting a first generic service name comprises appending location-specific data to the first generic service name (see fig. 9, abstract, and col. 9, lines 5-35), submitting a second generic

service name comprises appending location-specific data to the second generic service name (see fig. 9, abstract, and col. 9, lines 5-35), and submitting one of the first or second generic service names comprises appending location-specific data to said one of the first or second generic service names (see fig. 9, abstract, and col. 9, lines 5-35).

Regarding claim 33, Huttunen discloses a medium (see claim 32 rejection) wherein the location-specific data comprises at least one of a Cell ID or an Area ID (see col. 5, lines 48-52).

Regarding claim 34, Huttunen discloses a medium (see claim 32 rejection) wherein the location-specific data comprises a Cell ID and an Area ID (see col. 5, lines 48-52).

Regarding claim 35, Huttunen discloses a medium (see claim 31 rejection) further comprising: receiving a plurality of generic service names from the first wireless network after commencing wireless communication with the first wireless network (i.e., list of documents) (see col. 9, lines 32-34).

Regarding claim 36, Huttunen discloses a medium (see claim 35 rejection) further comprising: receiving an update of generic service names while in wireless communication with the first wireless network (i.e., list of documents) (see col. 9, lines 32-34).

Regarding claim 37, Huttunen discloses a medium (see claim 31 rejection) wherein the first and second generic service names are upper level generic service names in a generic service name tree, and the generic service name tree comprises multiple hierarchically arranged lower levels of generic service names (i.e., fig. 3 discloses domain name servers, which is a name/address server that contains a table for the actual IP-addresses corresponding to the http addresses. And, as known in the art, DNS servers maintain a tree structure storing domain names

and the associated IP addresses, which would comprise upper and lower levels of domain names) (see fig. 5, col. 7, lines 27-34).

Regarding claims 38, Huttunen discloses a medium (see claim 37 rejection) wherein each of a plurality of generic service names in the tree is associated with a default information resource (i.e., domain name servers contains a table for the actual IP-addresses corresponding to the http addresses) (see col. 7, lines 27-34), each generic service name in a first subset of the plurality is mapped by the first wireless network to a distinct non-default information resource (if each IP-addresses corresponds to the http addresses, one skilled in the art would immediately envision that each set subset of domain names would correspond to a different information resource) (see col. 7, lines 27-34), and each generic service name in a second subset of the plurality is mapped by the second wireless network to a distinct non-default information resource (if each IP-addresses corresponds to the http addresses, one skilled in the art would immediately envision that each set subset of domain names would correspond to a different information resource) (see col. 7, lines 27-34. Also refer to Strahm as related to the second wireless network), and further comprising: submitting a generic service name of the first subset to the first wireless network (i.e., the user writes to the browser window e.g. text “regioninfo.com.” Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to immediately envision that the user may enter generic service name of any subset to the wireless network) (see col. 9, lines 49-50); accessing, in response to said submission, the non-default information resource mapped to said first subset generic service name by the first wireless network (see col. 9, lines 32-36); submitting to the first wireless network a third generic service name not mapped by the first wireless network to a non-default information resource(see col. 9, lines 49-50, and col. 10, line 54 to col. 11, line 3); and

accessing the default information resource associated with the third generic service name (see col. 9, lines 32-36).

Regarding claim 47, Huttunen discloses a mobile communication terminal (see abstract), comprising: a communications interface adapted to provide two-way communication via a wireless network between the mobile communication terminal and other locations (see col. 1, lines 60-67); an input device (see col. 1, lines 60-67); a display screen (see col. 1, lines 60-67), a processor (see col. 1, lines 60-67); and a memory (see col. 1, lines 60-67), the memory having stored thereon machine-executable instructions which, when executed by the processor, cause the mobile terminal to perform steps comprising: storing a plurality of generic service names (see col. 7, lines 27-33, and col. 9, lines 32-36), storing a language preference (it is worth noted, as known in the art, users of mobile devices are given tool wherein user preferences and application settings may be maintained. Various setting are permitted, and those permitted settings include languages, menus available, message template), storing values for Cell ID and Area ID corresponding to the current location of the mobile terminal (see col. 5, lines 48-52), receiving a user selection of an information category corresponding to a first generic service name (i.e., the user writes to the browser window e.g. text "regioninfo.com") (see col. 9, lines 49-50), appending data comprising stored values for language preference (inherent language setting), Cell ID and Area ID to the first generic service name (see col. 5, lines 48-52), transmitting the first generic service name and appended data via wireless communication link with a first wireless network (see fig. 9, and col. 9, lines 3-50), displaying on the display screen an information resource identified by a remote server based on the first generic service name and appended data (see fig. 9, and col. 9, lines 3-50), receiving, in response to transmission of a

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second generic service (see col. 9, lines 49-50), additional generic service names in a lower level of a hierarchically arranged tree of generic service names (i.e., fig. 3 discloses domain name servers, which is a name/address server that contains a table for the actual IP-addresses corresponding to the http addresses. And, as known in the art, DNS servers maintain a tree structure storing domain names and the associated IP addresses, which would comprise upper and lower levels of domain names) (see fig. 5, col. 7, lines 27-34), transmitting a third generic service name via wireless communication link with a first wireless network (see col. 9, lines 49-50), accessing, in response to transmission of the third generic service name via the wireless communication link with the first wireless network, a second Internet information resource (see fig. 9, and col. 9, lines 3-50), transmitting a fourth generic service name via the wireless communication link with the first wireless network (see col. 9, lines 49-50), accessing, in response to transmission of the fourth generic service name via the wireless communication link with the first wireless network, a third Internet information resource (see fig. 9, and col. 9, lines 3-50), receiving a user reselection of an information category corresponding to the third or fourth generic service name (see fig. 9, and col. 9, lines 3-50), and accessing, in response to re-transmission of the third or fourth generic service name, a fourth Internet information resource (see fig. 9, and col. 9, lines 3-50), the fourth Internet information resource being different from the second or third Internet information resources (see fig. 9, and col. 9, lines 3-50).

Although Huttunen discloses a terminal as described, Huttunen does not specifically disclose a terminal comprising re-transmitting the third or fourth generic service name via a wireless communication link with a second wireless network.

However, Strahm discloses a method wherein a mobile device can access the Internet using a first wireless network (i.e., cellular network) or a second wireless network (i.e., wireless LAN) (see page 1, paragraphs 13-14).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Huttunen with the teachings as described by Strahm to arrive at a method wherein a user may submit a generic name to a second wireless network (wherein the generic service name may be the same one submitting using the first wireless network) to access different Internet information resource (since the applicant does not specify type of information resource, it is worth noted that the Internet information resource would depend of the user choice when connecting to the Internet) from the one accessing from the first wireless network. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide to the user choice of connection to the Internet, which may depend on the user location.

5. Claims 11-12, 24-26, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huttunen and Strahm in further view of Chun et al. (Chun), Pub. No. US 20020083029.

Regarding claims 11 and 39, the combination (Huttunen and Strahm) discloses a method and a medium as described above (see claims 1 and 31 rejections).

Although the combination discloses a method and a medium as described (and it is worth noted, as known in the art, users of mobile devices are given tool wherein user preferences and application settings may be maintained. Various setting are permitted, and those permitted settings include languages, menus available, message template), the combination does not

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specifically disclose a method and medium wherein at least one generic service name has a plurality of corresponding language-specific generic service names, and each of the language-specific generic service names has an associated language, and further comprising displaying, upon selection of the at least one generic service name, a language-specific generic service name having an associated language matching a preferred language setting of the mobile terminal.

However, Chun discloses a method and medium, which allows Internet users to use both real domain name in Roman Language and Virtual domain name in local language for the same Internet site. Thus Internet users can connect to the same Internet site no matter what languages are used in entering domain names (see paragraph 11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as described to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to ensure the proper selected language as related to the settings of the device is being displayed.

Regarding claim 12, Chun discloses a method (see claim 11 rejection) wherein data identifying the associated language for each of the language-specific generic service names is stored in a Naming Authority Pointer (NAPTR) record (see paragraph 14).

Regarding claim 24, Chun discloses a method (see claim 15 rejection) further comprising a display screen (see col. 1, line 64).

Although Huttunen discloses a terminal comprising a display for displaying, upon selection of an information category corresponding to the at least one generic service name (see col. 9, lines 32-36), Huttunen does not specifically disclose a terminal wherein at least one generic service name has a plurality of corresponding language-specific generic service names,

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each of the language-specific generic service names has an associated language. Also, it is worth noted, as known in the art, users of mobile devices are given tool wherein user preferences and application settings may be maintained. Various setting are permitted, and those permitted settings include languages, menus available, message template.

However, Chun discloses a terminal wherein Internet users are allowed to use both real domain name in Roman Language and Virtual domain name in local language for the same Internet site. Thus Internet users can connect to the same Internet site no matter what languages are used in entering domain names (see paragraph 11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as described to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to ensure the proper selected language as related to the settings of the device is being displayed.

Regarding claim 25, Huttunen discloses a terminal (see claim 24 rejection) comprising transmitting data identifying the preferred language setting (see col. 9, lines 49-50), and receiving language-specific generic service names (see col. 9, lines 32-36).

Although the combination discloses a terminal as described above, Huttunen does not specifically disclose a terminal comprising receiving language-specific generic service names having an associated language matching the preferred language setting

However, Chun discloses a terminal, wherein Internet users use both real domain name in Roman Language and Virtual domain name in local language for the same Internet site. Thus Internet users can connect to the same Internet site no matter what languages are used in entering domain names (see paragraph 11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as described to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to ensure the proper selected language as related to the settings of the device is being displayed.

Regarding claim 26, Huttunen discloses a terminal (see claim 24 rejection) comprising transmitting data identifying the preferred language setting (see col. 9, lines 49-50) and receiving language-specific generic service names (see col. 9, lines 32-36), displaying information corresponding to the service names of a set having an associated language (see col. 9, lines 32-36).

Although the combination discloses a terminal as described, the combination does not specifically disclose a terminal comprising receiving a set of language-specific generic service names comprising service names having an associated language matching the preferred language setting and service names having an associated language not matching the preferred language setting, and displaying information corresponding to the service names of the set having an associated language matching the preferred language setting without displaying information corresponding to the service names of the set having an associated language not matching the preferred language setting.

However, Chun discloses a terminal, wherein Internet users use both real domain name in Roman Language and Virtual domain name in local language for the same Internet site. Thus Internet users can connect to the same Internet site no matter what languages are used in entering domain names (see paragraph 11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as described to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to ensure the proper selected language as related to the settings of the device is being displayed.

6. Claims 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huttunen and Strahm in further view of Szutu, Pub. No. US 20010047395.

Regarding claim 28, Huttunen discloses a terminal (see claim 15 rejection) wherein the memory has stored additional machine-executable instructions which, when executed by the processor, cause the mobile terminal to perform steps comprising: accessing, upon receipt of a user selection of a location-dependent information category (see fig. 9, abstract, and col. 9, lines 5-35).

Although the combination (Huttunen and Strahm) discloses a terminal as described, the combination does not specifically disclose a terminal comprising a source of Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinate data, retrieving from said GPS source coordinate data for the current location of the mobile terminal, and transmitting the retrieved coordinate data to the first wireless network with the generic service name corresponding to the selected location-dependent category.

However Szutu discloses a terminal wherein a network requester may send the network-resource request input from a micro-browser via the WAP to retrieve a Web page of map with the GPS data of the location of the requester, wherein a stored program may include functions

such as retrieve a map for the GPS data provided as part of the network-resource request-input (see paragraphs 22 and 25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as disclosed to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide to the user the information requested according mainly of its current location.

Regarding claim 29, Huttunen discloses a method wherein the memory has stored additional machine-executable instructions which, when executed by the processor, cause the mobile terminal to perform steps comprising: accessing, upon receipt of a user selection of a location-dependent information category (see fig. 9, abstract, and col. 9, lines 5-35), rewriting a generic service name corresponding to the selected location-dependent category to include a description of the geographic area, and transmitting the rewritten generic service name to the first wireless network (see fig. 9, abstract, and col. 9, lines 5-35).

Although the combination discloses a method as described, the combination does not specifically disclose a terminal comprising a source of Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinate data, retrieving from said GPS source coordinate data for the current location of the mobile terminal, accessing a data source mapping the GPS coordinate data to a geographic area comprising at least one of a country, city, or town.

However Szutu discloses a terminal wherein a network requester may send the network-resource request input from a micro-browser via the WAP to retrieve a Web page of map with the GPS data of the location of the requester, wherein a stored program may include functions

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such as retrieve a map for the GPS data provided as part of the network-resource request-input (see paragraphs 22 and 25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as disclosed to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide to the user the information requested according mainly of its current location.

Regarding claim 30, Huttunen discloses a terminal (see claim 15 rejection) wherein the memory has stored thereon additional machine-executable instructions which, when executed by the processor, cause the mobile terminal to perform steps comprising: transmitting a generic service name to the first wireless network (see col. 9, lines 49-50), receiving from the first wireless network a request for location data for the mobile terminal (see col. 2, lines 49-67), and transmitting the location information to the first wireless network (see col. 2, lines 49-67).

Although the combination discloses a method as described, the combination does not specifically disclose a terminal comprising accessing, upon receipt of the request, a source of Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinate data, retrieving from said GPS source coordinate data for the current location of the mobile terminal

However Szutu discloses a terminal wherein a network requester may send the network-resource request input from a micro-browser via the WAP to retrieve a Web page of map with the GPS data of the location of the requester, wherein a stored program may include functions such as retrieve a map for the GPS data provided as part of the network-resource request-input (see paragraphs 22 and 25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as disclosed to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide to the user the information requested according mainly of its current location.

7. Claims 44-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huttunen in view of Chun.

Regarding claim 44, Huttunen discloses a server (see claim 40 rejection) wherein: each of the generic service names of the first plurality is mapped to multiple distinct Internet information resources based on different combinations of the generic service name, language preferences and values for at least one of a Cell ID and an Area ID (see fig. 5, col. 5, lines 48-52, and col. 7, lines 27-34).

Although Huttunen discloses a server as described, Huttunen does not specifically disclose a server wherein the processor is configured to receive communications from mobile terminals containing a generic service name of the first plurality appended to a language preference and to a value for at least one of a Cell ID or an Area ID, and the processor is configured to provide, in response to each of the communications from mobile terminals containing a generic service name of the first plurality, direction to the resource mapped to the combination of the generic service name, language preference and Cell ID or Area ID value in the communication.

However, Chun discloses a terminal, wherein Internet users use both real domain name in Roman Language and Virtual domain name in local language for the same Internet site. Thus

Internet users can connect to the same Internet site no matter what languages are used in entering domain names (see paragraph 11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as described to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to ensure the proper selected language as related to the settings of the device is being displayed.

Regarding claim 45, Huttunen discloses a server for communicating with mobile terminals, comprising: a memory (i.e., database) (see col. 7, lines 39-47); a communications interface coupled to a wireless communication network (i.e., establishing an internet connection) (see fig. 9, col. 9, lines 22-24); and a processor configured to perform steps comprising: storing a plurality of service names in a database in the memory (see col. 7, lines 28-47), each of the service names being mapped to a plurality of alternate information resources (see col. 7, lines 28-47), each of the alternate information resources having an associated language, receiving a plurality of communications from mobile terminals via the communications interface (see col. 9, lines 3-36), in response to each of the received communications, direction to an alternate information resource mapped to the service name contained in the communication (see col. 9, lines 3-36).

Although Huttunen discloses a server as described, Huttunen does not specifically disclose a server wherein each communication of the plurality containing a service name of the plurality of service names and a language preference, and the alternate information resource having an associated language matching the language preference also contained in the communication.

However, Chun discloses a terminal, wherein Internet users use both real domain name in Roman Language and Virtual domain name in local language for the same Internet site. Thus Internet users can connect to the same Internet site no matter what languages are used in entering domain names (see paragraph 11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as described to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to ensure the proper selected language as related to the settings of the device is being displayed.

8. Claim 46 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huttunen in view of Szutu.

Regarding claim 46, Huttunen discloses a server for communicating with mobile terminals, comprising: a memory (i.e., database) (see col. 7, lines 39-47); a communications interface coupled to a wireless communication network (i.e., establishing an internet connection) (see fig. 9, col. 9, lines 22-24); and a processor (inherent) configured to perform steps comprising storing a plurality of service names in a database in the memory (i.e., Domain name server) (see fig. 3, col. 7, lines 28-34), each of the service names being mapped to a plurality of alternate information resources, each of the alternate information resources having an associated geographic area, receiving a plurality of communications from mobile terminals via the communications interface (i.e., domain name servers is a server that contains a table for the actual IP-addresses corresponding to the http addresses, wherein each domain name in a subset or sub-subset would contain actual IP-addresses corresponding to http addresses which is

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inherently mapped to an information resource) (see fig. 5, col. 5, lines 48-52, and col. 7, lines 27-34), and providing, in response to each of the received communications, direction to an alternate information resource mapped to the service name contained in the communication, the alternate information resource having an associated geographic area matching a geographic area see col. 9, lines 3-36).

Although Huttunen discloses a server as described, Huttunen does not specifically disclose a server wherein each communication of the plurality containing a service name of the plurality of service names and Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinate data.

However Szutu discloses a terminal wherein a network requester may send the network-resource request input from a micro-browser via the WAP to retrieve a Web page of map with the GPS data of the location of the requester, wherein a stored program may include functions such as retrieve a map for the GPS data provided as part of the network-resource request-input (see paragraphs 22 and 25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as disclosed to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide to the user the information requested according mainly of its current location.


Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pierre-Louis Desir whose telephone number is (571) 272-779. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00AM- 5:30PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on (571) 272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Pierre-Louis Desir
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